tic raw materials and other inputs are taken care of in the fixation of input-output norms for various products covered under the Duty Exemption Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARM): (a) to (c) Since most of the input-output norms are fixed on quantitative terms, the question of extra imports because of quality differences between the imported and domestic raw-materials, will not normally arise.

Release of funds for the annual plan of Punjab

857. SHRI 1QBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released the full amount of funds/grants sanctioned for the Annual Plan of Punjab during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTERT OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATON (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c) Central Plan Funds/Grants sanctioned for the Annual Plan of the States are released in instalments in accordance with a decided pattern. While the normal Central Assistance is released on monthly basis the Small Savings Loans are released on the basis of actual collection by the State Government. The Additional Central Assistance for externally aided projects are released on reimbursement basis. The Special Plan Loan is also released in instalments. Details of allocation and release of Central Plan Funds made so far fo>r Punjab during 1995-96 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Items		Amounts	
		Alio-rated	Released
(i) Normal Assistance	Central	212.92	88.50
(ii) Special Plan	Loan	600.00	200.00
(iii) ACA for	EAPs	155.00	27.72
(iv) Small Savings Loans		425.00-	239.61

Problem of unemployment

858. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken effective steps to solve the problem of unemployment in the country, particularly in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central assistance made for them during the Eighth Five Year Plan for the purpose State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Employment has been given a major thrust in the development strategy of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97). Accordingly, the plan calls for accelerated employment generation through faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high employment potential. Besides, Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Special Employment Programmes are also being implemented in all States including Gujarat and Maharashtra, important among which are the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRy) and the Central Sector Self Em-

ployment Scheme Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). Government have also recently launched a two million job scheme of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which is being implemented in all States including Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Employment in Gujarat or in Maharashtra, as in any State, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State for which the State Government is mainly responsible and the Central Government supplements the efforst of the State Government through programmes of the kind mentioned above.

(c) State-wise allocation of Central funds for these special programmes are made only in the Annual Plan. Allocations in the Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 in respect of schemes in operation during these years are given in Annexure. *[See* Appendix 174, Annexe No. 28]

सुपर बाजार बिक्री और मुनाफे की वृद्धि –दर

859. **श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला**: क्या नागरिक आपूर्ति,उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1990-91 से अब तक सुपर बाजार की बिक्री और मुनाफे में वृद्धि की क्या दर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या बिक्री और मुनाफे की यह दर 1980 के दशक में हुई बिक्री और मुनाफे में वृद्धि की दर की तुलना में अधिक हैं या कम हैं;और

(ग) मुनाफे की दर में वृद्धि अथवा कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति,उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग) 1980-81 से 93-94 तक की अवधि के लिए सुपर बाजार की वर्ष-वार बिक्री,निवल लाभ और बिक्री तथा निवल लाभ में वृद्धि की दर दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न हैं (नीचे देखिए) सुपर बाजार ने सूचित किया है कि निवल लाभ तथा निवल लाभ दर में गिरावट वास्तविक बिक्री कार्य,वेतन और मजदूरी पर व्यय और सांविधिक देयताओं के भुगतान के कारण हुई कहीं जा सकती हैं ।

विवरण

1980-81 से 1993-94 के दौरान सुपर बाजार की वर्ष –वार बिक्री निवल लाभ तथा उसमें हुई वृद्धि दर

वर्ष	बिक्री (लाख रू. में)	वृद्धि दर	निवल लाभ (लाख रू.में)	वृद्धि दर
1980-81	1994.46	53.27%	4.45	-22.34%
1981-82	2340.92	17.37%	19.20	331.4%
1982-83	2826.07	20.72%	36.03	87.65%
1983-84	3909.08	38.32%	58.45	62.22%
1984-85	4431.70	13.36%	16.50	-71.78%
1985-86	6512.09	46.94%	31.84	92.96%
1986-87	6677.68	2.54%	65.55	105.87%
1987-89 (18 महीने)	15998.04	138.07%	93.97	-43.10%
1989-90	9919.30	-37.7%	53.39	-59.10%
1990-91	9815.00	-1.05%	21.34	-59.10%
1991-92	9784.01	-.32%	9.33	-57.29%
1992-93	10303.98	5.31%	10.83	16.00%
1993-94	11520.34	11.80%	41.65	284.59%

1980-81 से 1993-94 तक सुपर बाजार की बिक्री,निवल लाभ और वृद्धि दर ।